

passed into the hands of the Bolsheviks. Admiral Verdevski, Minister of Marine, was released on Friday, these advances state, and invited to assume his duties. M. Nikitin, Minister of the Interior, and M. Gvozdev, Minister of Labor, also were released. They reported that the resistance by the defenders of the Winter Palace was very feeble. Although the ministers made great efforts to persuade the garrison to remain at its posts, the palace capitulated after a large bomb had been thrown inside.

Dispatches from the Scandinavian capitals throw cold water on the reports of the last few days that the Germans have landed on the Aland Islands, off the Finnish coast, and also have taken possession of Helsinki, capital of Finland. Trawlers which left the Aland Islands late on Friday reported they found conditions normal, both on the islands and during their voyage back.

Bolshevik Troops March Out to Meet Kerensky's Forces

PETROGRAD, Nov. 10.—Street rioting occurred this afternoon on the Nevsky prospect opposite the Hotel Europe. The Red Guard clashed with persons who were distributing pamphlets condemning the Bolsheviks. There was a fusillade.

Premier Kerensky reported to be at Gatchina, thirty miles southwest of Petrograd, with approximately one army corps. Troops from Petrograd which are supporting the Kerensky forces are said to be confronting the Bolshevik troops are continuing leaving the city on the way to Gatchina.

The rails on the Petrograd-Gatchina railway have been torn up to prevent any advance of the capital by the supporters of Premier Kerensky. All the ministers, except M. Terestchenko, Konovaloff and Kishkin are reported to have been released from the St. Peter and St. Paul fortress.

The Congress of Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates has issued a decree abolishing the rights of landowners and handing over all estates forthwith to agricultural committees, which are to hold them until the Constituent Assembly meets. The decree provides that all products of the soil, including coal, petroleum and minerals, are property of the State. The State is to have the right to expropriate all land and to be confiscated. Each citizen has the right to own only as much land as he himself cultivates, without hired labor.

Kerensky Escaped in Ambulance; Now Has Following of 200,000

PARIS, Nov. 11.—A wireless dispatch from Haparanda, in Sweden, near the Finnish border, says that Premier Kerensky has 200,000 men supporting him.

The wireless message, which escaped the censorship of the Bolsheviks by being sent from Haparanda, says Premier Kerensky left Petrograd on Tuesday night for general headquarters, being concealed in an automobile. It is understood that Kerensky was accompanied by General Alexieff, former commander in chief, and by Foreign Minister Terestchenko.

The ambulance was stopped three times by Maximilian patrols as it was leaving the city.

Premier Kerensky now has 200,000 men devoted to him, the dispatch continues. "It is believed he is going to Moscow to reestablish his government, and that Maximilian troops are being sent to Petrograd. This possibility may be unnecessary, however, as the latest news from Petrograd says a battle is going on in the streets, and that the Cossacks have joined the Maximilians and are mastering the Bolsheviks."

Rumor of a Joint Russo-Italian Peace Offer Denied in Berlin

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 11.—Rumors were in circulation in Berlin Saturday that the Russian government had been contacted with Russia, and that the Italian delegates had been sent to Russia to negotiate with the Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates for a joint Russo-Italian armistice proposal to Germany.

The Berlin newspapers hastened to correct the rumors, "lest they should raise unfounded hopes and disappointment, which would be likely to have a bad effect."

The new Russian government may be expected shortly to make peace proposals to the Central Powers, and the latter should come to an agreement regarding the reply which is to be made, says the "Freidenkblatt" of Vienna.

The newspaper discusses sympathetically the peace proposals announced by the Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates, although it says their definition of the principles of peace is far exceeding the limits hitherto laid down in the use of that term in Germany and Austria. It suggests that the Central Powers make counter-proposals, clarifying their own position on the rights of nations to self-determination.

"Save Holy Russia!" Slogan of Half Million Soldiers, Report Here

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—High hopes that Russia's Provisional Government may suppress the radicals at Petrograd quickly and emerge stronger than before were raised at both the State Department and the Russian Embassy by today's press dispatches reporting Premier Kerensky safe and returning to the capital at the head of a strong loyal force.

No official reports came during the day, but the news from London and Paris of wireless messages from loyal sources confirmed the confident belief sources that Bolsheviks were not permitting all of the story to come through the controlled cables out of Petrograd.

It became known during the day that word came through official channels that Kerensky had escaped the city. This report had greatly stimulated a religious movement in Russia, designed by its leaders to save "Holy Russia" from foes from without and within. This movement is said to have resulted already in the pledging of 500,000 soldiers to support the Kerensky government, and the reports concerning it are believed to be largely responsible for the optimistic feeling apparent in Administration circles.

Whole regiments and their commanders have enlisted in the new holy Russia movement, the reports say, and the movement is growing rapidly.

Rodzianko Heads Moscow Government

LONDON, Nov. 12.—The Daily Mail's Petrograd correspondent, under date of Saturday, sends the following:

"The postal and telegraph officials have gone over to the Committee of Salvation, which hourly is obtaining increased sympathy. News from the Don says that Kaledin has temporarily assumed the government of the Cossack territories."

It is reported that M. Rodzianko, the former President of the Duma, is organizing a government at Moscow, where General Korniloff has arrived, having come from Bykhov.

Loyalists Urge Russia to Refute Bolshevik Rule

Form Committee for Salvation of the Country and the Revolution

Battle in Moscow

Extremists Reported to Have Been Overthrown in the Ancient Capital

[Staff Correspondence] PETROGRAD, Nov. 10.—Early Friday morning a Committee for the Salvation of the Country and the Revolution was formed here. This consisted of representatives of the city Duma, the original executive committee of the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates, the Social Democratic party, the railway and postal unions, the Provisional Council and war front organizations. The committee issued a proclamation calling upon the people not to recognize the new power and not to obey its orders, but to defend the country and the revolution by supporting the committee.

The first Cabinet of the Bolsheviks, as expected, of Lenin as Prime Minister, Trotsky as Foreign Minister and Lunacharsky as Minister of Education. The sailor fleet committee of the Bolsheviks evidently found difficulty in forming the Ministry of Marine, and applied to the social revolutionary party for assistance. This offer was declined, with the recommendation that the Bolsheviks seek their own support.

The executive committee requested from the Ministry of Finance refused to act, and the Bolsheviks were forced to form it themselves.

Battle in Moscow

There are strange rumors from Moscow. The "Russkoe Slovo" was informed to-night that part of the troops under the leadership of the commander of the garrison had remained faithful to the government. A battle is said to have taken place in which the Bolsheviks were defeated and driven to the Kremlin, where they are besieged. Korniloff has escaped Bykhov and has fled to Moscow, where it is reported that he has joined Kaledin. It is also reported that the city council, with the consent of the district military committee and the council of Cossacks has assumed the dictatorship of Russia.

This revolution is totally unlike the first. Then every one was happy and smiling, full of joy and filled with glorious hopes for the future. It has now occurred to the revolutionaries that the victory was not a great one. Nobody smiles, and the people, who were so quiet, as if face to face with death.

Outwardly, everything is in perfect order. The Bolsheviks to-day demand that the Mayor recognize the revolution and that the government be moved outside the main entrance to the City Council. Upon the Mayor's protest that what the chairman of the Revolution Committee stated must have been a mistake, the troops were withdrawn within a short time.

Later, the Bolsheviks, Riazanoff, returned and held a long private conversation with the Mayor, when Ruzanoff, as he is called, told him that he would be obliged to arrest him if he continued to obstruct.

The Mayor replied: "Do as you choose. The council will never change its views."

Capital Is Stronghold

The Bolsheviks enjoy their main support in Petrograd. The capital is their stronghold. Their support in other places seems almost negligible. This was made clear when Trotsky wished to pass a vote of censure against those who left Petrograd. The Bolsheviks, however, of the left wing of the Social Revolutionary party, advised the Bolsheviks not to isolate themselves from the Moderates.

Far from sure that the Bolsheviks have the great mass of the peasants with them, the revolution must follow them. Without these the revolution must perish. When rumors that troops were approaching Petrograd spread to the congress many provincial delegates started home, and the congress soon afterward closed.

Seldom in history has a coup d'etat been carried out more quietly and effectively with the total absence of the popular element.

Armored cars are rushing about the streets, but very little promiscuous shooting has taken place during the last three days. The only thing indicating something unusual are the bivouac fires on the street corners, and little groups of soldiers sitting around them.

While the inhabitants were peacefully sleeping groups of soldiers set off on their mission, which they fulfilled noisily. The only resistance was at the Winter Palace.

Surrender Is Demanded

To-day a cadet defender gave me a graphic account of the last scene early Thursday morning. After eight hours of attack, little groups were standing waiting in the passage outside the Council chamber when there burst in soldiers, sailors and armed workmen of the so-called Red Guard. It is not known how they entered. The surrender of the Winter Palace was demanded immediately and a dozen men determined to resist, but the odds were too great, and they were slowly forced toward the Council chamber, where the ministers were calmly waiting.

A young officer commanding the Bolsheviks informed them that they were arrested, and the ministers marched to the fortress of St. Peter and Paul.

Mayor Schneider stated at a meeting of the council yesterday that he had received news that some of the ministers were badly beaten and that he considered their lives to be in danger.

The Petrograd Telegraph Agency

Employees refused to work under the conditions, saying they had no desire to spread lies among the provinces. "Ivestia," the organ of the Minimalist section of the Soviet, was taken over by the Bolsheviks and the staff hunted from pillar to post. The paper was issued yesterday, and addressed anathema to all Russians, calling upon them to resist the revolutionaries. In concluding:

"Dear comrades, the noise, tied in the dead of the night, is already fastened on our necks. Have faith, comrades! brighter days will come once more. Liberty, trampled down, will rise again. I believe it will come sooner than some expect."

Victory for Kerensky Will Not Mean Rule of Blood and Iron

Struggle Is Political, Says Isaac Don Levine, and Rival Leaders Are but Incidents in Upheaval of the Masses —Dictatorship Impossible, He Declares

By Isaac Don Levine

Russia is in the grip of civil war. The Bolsheviks have been challenged. As there can be little doubt as to the ultimate fate of the Lenin-Trotsky rule, it is vital to realize the character of the struggle now developing in the Slavic republic.

It is not a struggle between Kerensky and Lenin or Trotsky. Kerensky himself, as a personality, could never have succeeded in marshalling any formidable strength against the rebels. It is the Minimalists and Social Revolutionaries, the moderate elements, challenging the extremist Minimalists. In other words, it is a combat between political parties.

Politically, Russia is remarkably well organized. The councils of workmen, soldiers and peasants embrace practically the entire revolutionary democracy of the country.

Army Is Divided

The army as an army does not exist in Russia to-day. You cannot speak of the army giving support to Kerensky or Lenin or Korniloff. The army as the nation is represented through its councils, some of which are Minimalist and others Minimalist.

What is occurring in Russia now is, therefore, but a war between the organizations representing the masses, including the soldiers, i. e., between the councils of workmen, soldiers and peasants. Therein lies the great hope as well as the great danger of the struggle. But one should not be misled by the supposition that Kerensky, having secured the support of the army,

"Forward" Predicts Trotsky-Lenine Policy Will Fail

Now Face Same Situation in Which Kerensky Was Overcome

[Special Correspondence] HALIFAX, Nov. 11.—Leon Trotsky, Petrograd Bolshevik leader, with seven other Russians was taken from the Kristianafjord at Halifax on her way from New York to Bergen last April. Trotsky was accompanied by his wife and two little sons. His wife and children were held in Halifax and he was sent to the internment camp at Amherst, where he was detained for seven weeks, being released after the abdication of the Czar and the coming into power of the revolutionary government.

Trotsky and Lenin were strong as long as they were in the opposition. They became popular among the masses, thanks to their energetic demands for an early peace and the distribution of land among the peasants.

"By their agitation for these two demands they made an impression upon the masses that the Kerensky government was opposed to an early peace and to the distribution of land among the peasants."

"At the present, however, when, instead of being in the opposition, Lenin and Trotsky have themselves assumed control of the government, they will have to carry out their program. The Czar's center was far-reaching. 'If I get back to my own country,' she said, 'I will write, I will tell my people that Canada is free, that the United States is free, that there is as much Siberia in these countries as there is in Siberia.'"

Inter-Allied Council Favored in Italy

Press United in Approval of Single Command for West Front

[Staff Correspondence] WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—The constitution of a single command to direct operations on the Western front is unanimously supported by the Italian press, according to semi-official dispatches from Rome made public here to-day.

"In political and journalistic circles," state the Rome dispatches, "the formation of the Inter-Allied Council of War is greeted with warm satisfaction, since it is bound to bring about a more complete and beneficial fusion of action both in political and military fields."

"Il Giornale d'Italia" says that the Inter-Allied military command is destined to exercise an extremely important part in the events that are now rapidly developing. To-day it will have a tremendous influence upon the morale of our troops opposing the enemy advance in the Venetian Plain; to-morrow it may be directed to create somewhere else a new strategic situation with initiative of different character and with objectives agreed upon in conjunction with a higher command."

"The Tribune" says that the new Inter-Allied programme has produced a change in the command of our troops. Young men who in the past were able to acquire practical experience in the Italian military representatives inspire the greatest confidence in the entire nation.

"The Corriere della Sera" says that the military and political councils must first undertake the task of following with every means at hand the menace hanging over Italy; then they will have to occupy themselves with the other fronts and examine the Russian problem, of which the Entente for a long time retained the counter blows in every field.

"Newspapers have warm expressions of appreciation for the offer of \$200,000 made by the American Red Cross through Ambassador Thomas Nelson Head, says the 'Idea Nazionale.'"

Col. House Received By Britain's King

LONDON, Nov. 11.—King George received Colonel E. M. House, head of the American commission to the inter-Allied conference which is to be held in Paris, to-day. Colonel House walked to the palace from Chesterfield House, a distance of a mile, accompanied by Sir William Wiseman.

Colonel House required no introduction to the King, whom he had met on previous occasions. In the course of to-day's conversation the King invited the Colonel and Mrs. House to take luncheon to-morrow afternoon with the Queen and himself.

The other members of the American mission had a quiet Sunday. In the afternoon several informal business conferences were held in an effort to dispose of the great amount of work which must be done before they go to Paris.

Although the members of the mission have been deluged with invitations of a social nature, it has been found impossible to accept any of them.

Text of Russian Council's Call for Immediate Peace

Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates Propose Three Months' Armistice

Ready to Sign Terms

No Annexations or Indemnities Principal Trend of Resolution

LONDON, Nov. 11.—A dispatch received from the semi-official Russian news agency gives the text of a resolution passed last Friday by the Workmen's and Soldiers' Congress in Petrograd, calling for peace, the proposal declaring that all belligerent governments should enter immediately into negotiations "for a democratic and equitable peace."

"The government considers a peace to be democratic and equitable," says the resolution, "which is inspired by a majority of the working classes of all the belligerent countries, worn out and ruined by war—the peace which the Russian workmen called for on the fall of the monarchy. It should be an immediate peace, without annexation (that is to say, without usurpation of foreign territory and without violent conquest of nationalities) and without indemnities."

Ask Immediate Peace

"The Russian government proposes to all belligerents to make this peace immediately, declaring themselves ready without delay to carry out all the conditions of this peace through plenipotentiaries of all countries and nations."

"By annexation or usurpation of territory the government means in accordance with the sense of justice of democracy in general and of the working classes in particular, any annexation to a great and powerful state of a weak nationality without the consent of that nationality and independently of its degree of civilization and its geographical situation in Europe or across the ocean."

"If any population be kept by force under the control of any state, and, contrary to its will, expressed in the press or in national assembly, or to decisions of parties or in opposition to rebellions and uprisings against an oppressor, the population is refused the right of universal suffrage, of driving out an army of occupation and organizing its own political regime, such a state of things is annexation or violent usurpation."

"The government considers that the active carrying on of the war in order to share weak nationalities which have been conquered between rich and powerful nations is a great crime against humanity."

Will Sign Terms

"Accordingly, the government solemnly proclaims its decision to sign peace terms which will bring this war to an end on the conditions mentioned above, which are equitable for all the nationalities."

The proposal further says the above must not be considered final, but that the government consents to examine under any other peace terms, "only insisting that these terms be set forth as speedily as possible by some belligerent, and that the terms be absolutely clear, without the slightest ambiguity and without secret character."

The government announces its determination to carry on peace negotiations openly before the whole world, and to make void all secret treaties. It suggests that the government of the United States should be invited to negotiate a peace by written or telegraphic communication, or by purporting between representatives of the various countries or by conferences.

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Observers Say German Drive Is Slackening

Italian Headquarters, Nov. 10

Observers from advanced positions along the front say the Austrian advance is not showing the impetuous rush of previous days and evidently is slackening as it gets further from its base, with a steadily lengthening line of communication to the rear.

The largest guns they have brought into play thus far are of a type about the same as our 5-inch. The other guns they are using are small field and mountain pieces. They have been using to bring forward any of their heavy guns, doubtless because of the condition of the bridges and roads torn up or destroyed by the Italians as they fell back.

Renewal to-night of a heavy down-pour of rain will swell the Livorno and other streams fed from the mountains, increasing the difficulties of bringing forward heavy artillery over roads and fields afoot in mud.

Every day that passes and every mile that is covered the enemy becomes wearier and is faced with greater difficulties by the Italians. The Austro-Germans continue their plan of advancing with their right wing, evidently still hoping to envelop the centre of the Italian rear guard and eventually cut off the left wing of the retreating main body.

British Report Further Raids Over Belgium

LONDON, Nov. 11.—A large fire was caused among the docks at Bruges on Friday night by bombs dropped by British aviators in another of the series of raids over Belgium. The Admiralty to-day made the following report on the expedition:

"On the night of November 9 a bombing raid was carried out by the Royal Naval Air Service on the following military objectives: St. Denis, Westrom and the Bruges docks. Large quantities of explosives were dropped with good results. A large fire was caused at the latter place."

"All our machines returned safely."

Zinc Mill Used for U. S. Burned by Incendiary

DODGEVILLE, Wis., Nov. 11.—The big mill belonging to the Lucky Fire zinc and lead mine here was destroyed by a fire late last night, a loss of \$20,000. The fire is said to have been incendiary.

No arrests have been made. The material from the mill is being used in the manufacture of munitions.

Who will do this for your heirs?

EVERY estate which the Columbia Trust Company is called upon to settle in the capacity of executor involves records in many books.

These records must be systematically kept and infallibly accurate for the following reasons:

1. They safeguard against the possibility of error.
2. They make every detail a matter of record, not a question of memory.
3. They insure the prompt collection of income. (Without system, moneys due the estate might be overlooked or not duly credited.)
4. They provide for the prompt payment of legacies to heirs.

As soon as all legal requirements have been met, an estate is quickly settled. This is for our own benefit as well as for the heirs', for our legal fees as executor cannot be paid to us until the estate is settled to the satisfaction of the Courts.

Paris Papers Predict Reaction in Russia

Expect Lenin and His Followers Will Be Imprisoned by the People

[By Cable to the Courier des Etats-Unis] PARIS, Nov. 11.—In the "Journal," Saint Brice writes that, however grave the situation in Russia, there are still chances of a favorable reaction. "Russia must recover at the moment when her adversaries are about to divide among themselves their booty in Poland and in Lithuania and in Courland."

"L'Humanite" thinks the workingmen's democracy and clear-sighted Socialists who have coped with the disorder and the horrors of the Russian Revolution will be able to find the energy for the sake of Russia's salvation and the permanence of the ideas they represent.

"In that great country," writes the "Matin," "there are still men of energy. Patriotic troops and intact moral forces. It would be surprising if in the midst of this crisis there should not be a more powerful reaction within a few days. Lenin and his friends will replace the ministers of yesterday in the prisons. Such is the opinion of well-informed Russians."

In the "Petit Journal" M. Pichon points out that a Maximilianist policy is a right possibility; however, that only a German peace and tantamount to abdication and disavowal of the Russian fatherland.

"There still exists a Russia," he says; "the menace of to-day won't have a to-morrow."

Mexico Replaces Foe of Draft in N. Y.

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 11.—Juan T. Burns, who was recalled by the Foreign Office, will not return to his post as Consul General in New York. President Carranza has appointed Adolfo de la Huerta in his place, and the nomination was sent to the Senate to-day.

Señor Burns may be sent to Buenos Ayres as minister, to replace Señor Fabella.

Señor de la Huerta was Minister of the Interior under General Carranza in the first revolutionary cabinet, and later was Governor of Sonora. He is a business man.

General Alfredo Breceda is taking over the government of Coahuila province until the Governor-elect, Espinosa Mireles, assumes charge.

Señor Burns was arrested in New York early this year, charged with violating the American embargo on the shipment of arms to Mexico. Last month he wrote letters to the chairman of an exemption board in New York, protesting against the summoning before the board for examination of José Martinez, Mexican Vice-Consul in New York. Although Martinez was requested to make out an affidavit which automatically would have procured his exemption, Señor Burns sent a sharp letter to the board insisting that his assistant comply with the request.

Airmen Fire Bruges Docks

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Berlin Peace Talk Hushed; Heavier Blows Now Urged

Victory in Italy and Russian Debacle Silence Reichstag Majority

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 11.—Developments in Russia and Italy have put peace talk in the background in Germany. Peace questions are not mentioned by any representatives of the four parties comprising the Reichstag majority whose utterances in regard to the settlement of the Chancellorship crisis are cited by Berlin correspondents of Danish newspapers.

A Berlin dispatch to the "Cologne Gazette" urges more energetic prosecution of the war on land and sea, saying that by this means alone can the Germans force their opponents to seek an agreement with the Central Powers.

Dr. Bernhard Dernburg has been selected, according to the Berlin "Tageblatt," as a candidate for Vice-Chancellor von Payer's seat in the Reichstag if the latter falls to run again. This is a slight possibility; however, that the Vice-Chancellor may stand for reelection if he is not appointed a Prussian Minister and member of the Bundesrat. Holding the office of Vice-Chancellor alone does not prevent simultaneous membership in the Reichstag.

Dr. Dernburg, former German Secretary of State for the Colonies, was generally credited with being the head of the German propaganda in the United States prior to the severance of diplomatic relations. His appointment as Vice-Chancellor would be a great honor.

"What a profound knowledge of history! Has Germany's internal policy never been modeled according to foreign dictation? Has the Prussian King, Frederick William III, not submissively obeyed orders when he was told by a foreign conqueror in 1807 to reinstate Baron Stein, whom he had disgraced and dismissed as leading minister, so that Stein might change conditions in Prussia in accordance with the French example?"

"Has not Baron Stein, of all the Prussian Ministers the one with the strongest backbone, sent a Prussian prince to Paris to inquire of Emperor Napoleon if the Prussian reforms came up to the Emperor's expectations of promoting civilization? Has not the Prussian Chancellor Metternich been leading Prussian Ministers for a quarter of a century? Or has not Czar Nicholas I been a de facto Prussian king during the fifties of the last century?"

"After French, Austrian and Russian hands have guided the interior policy of Prussia, it is certainly not surprising that an American intends to do the same in the twentieth century."

Wilson Defended by German Journalist

Mehring Cites History to Prove Foreigners Have Shaped Fatherland's Affairs

FRANKFURT, one of the best known of German journalists, ridicules in the "Leipziger Volkszeitung," those who reject and call impertinent President Wilson's declaration that Germany must become a democracy. Mr. Mehring in the course of an article says:

"Of course, no foreigner may be allowed to expose a rotting spot in the Fatherland without committing sacrilege. It is but one step from this pre-supposition to the pan-German gospel: If a foreigner dares to put his finger on rotten conditions they must be served because they indicate real health."

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Bulgaria Insists on Slice Of Serbia, Says Premier

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 11.—The Bulgarian Sobranje has adjourned until December 1, after a speech by Premier Radoslavoff, according to a dispatch from Sofia. The Premier is quoted as having said:

"Bulgaria's war aims are known. They provide for a union of Bulgarians within our national frontiers, the demand Macedonia, Dobruja and Bulgarian territory annexed by the Serbians before the establishment of the present Bulgarian state. These are legitimate aims, and we are seeking only for the realization of a national union."

Chancellor and Army Heads Confer on German Policy

Copenhagen Legation to Quit

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 11.—The secretaries of the Russian Legation here at a meeting held to-day decided to resign in a body. The Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates' Council, in establishing a government in Russia.

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